



Land area

259 km²



Population

Total (2017): 1,618

Density (per km², 2017): 6

Urban (% of total, 2017): 44

Life expectancy (years, 2016, male/female): 73/75



Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP (million, current USD): ..

GDP per capita (current USD): ..

GDP growth rate (% , average 2010-2017): ..



Human Development

Human Development Index (HDI¹) 2017: ..

HDI rank: ..

Population below income poverty line² (%): ..

Gini Index³: ..

UN LDC group: No

Source: UNCTADStat database for population indicators, UNFPA Pacific Sub-regional Office (2014) for land area and life expectancy.

Trade profile

Niue's membership in trade agreements

Agreement	Scope
South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA)	Duty free access to the markets of Australia and New Zealand
The Cotonou Agreement	Development; political; economic and trade cooperation. From "non-reciprocal" trade preferences in favour of Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries to reciprocal trade preferences through Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)
The Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA)	Progressive reduction/elimination of tariffs among member countries
Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus	Trade in goods and services, temporary movement of skilled workers, investment, development and economic cooperation
General Scheme of Preferences (GSP)	Beneficiaries have duty free or preferential access to the donor country markets

Source: UNCTAD Secretariat



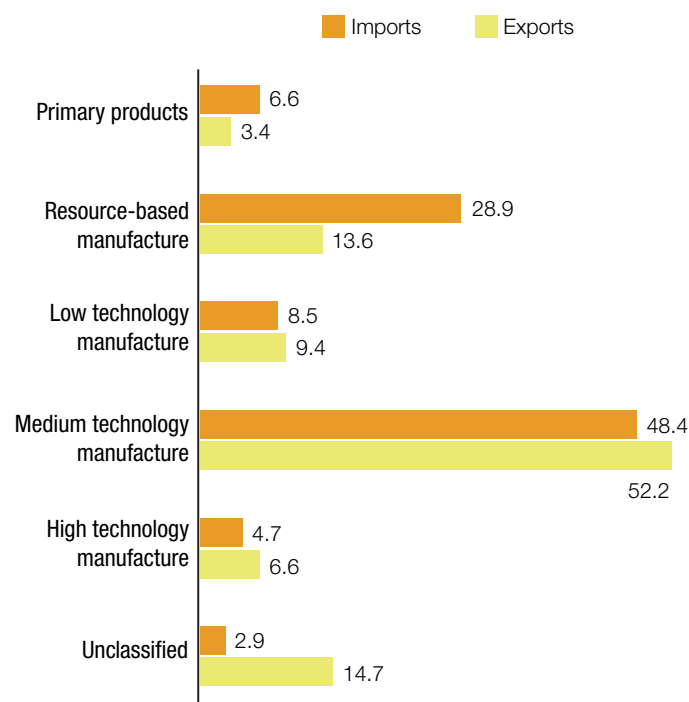
Note:

¹ HDI is a composite index that integrates three basic dimensions of human development: life expectancy at birth as a proxy of the ability to live a long and healthy life; mean of years of schooling and expected years of schooling as a proxy of acquired knowledge; and gross national income per capita as a proxy of the ability to achieve a decent standard of living. An HDI close to zero indicates greater distance from the maximum that can be achieved on the factors entering the HDI and vice versa. For technical details, see <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>.

² Based on USD (PPP) 1.90 per day.

³ The Gini coefficient measures the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals or households from a perfectly equal distribution. A coefficient of 0 represents perfect income equality (all persons or households have the same income) and a value of 1, perfect income inequality (all income is concentrated by one person or one household).

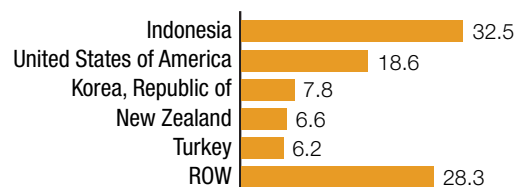
Niue's trade composition by product group between 2015–2017 (per cent shares)



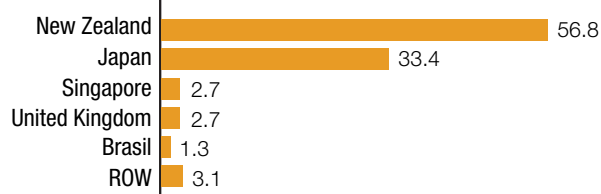
Source: Calculations based on UNCTADstat Database

Niue's main export and import partners (2015–2017 average)

EXPORTS (share of total)



IMPORTS (share of total)

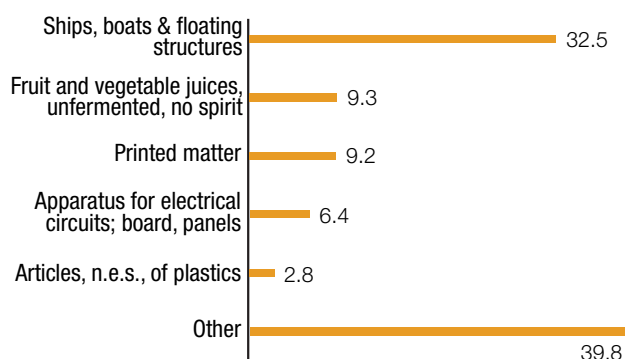


Source: Calculations based on UNCTADstat Database

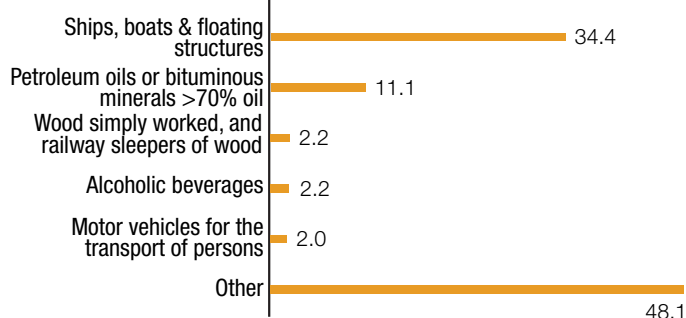
KEY FACTS

Niue's main export and import products (2015–2017 average)

EXPORTS (share of total)



IMPORTS (share of total)



Source: Calculations based on UNCTADstat Database

- The technological classification of trade⁴ for the period 2015–2017 shows that about 52 per cent of Niue's exports are medium technology manufactures, followed by unclassified manufactures (15 per cent), and resource-based manufactures (14 per cent). A similar classification is observed in the case of imports. Most imports (48 per cent) are medium technology manufactures, followed by resource-based manufactures (about 29 per cent) and low technology manufactures (about 9 per cent).
- Niue had an increase in its concentration index⁵ (which increased from 0.29 in 1995–1997 to 0.47 in 2015–2017). Its concentration index of imports, on the other hand, decreased for the same periods (from 0.52 to 0.32).

Note:

⁴ Lall (2000).

⁵ The Concentration Index or Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index is a measure of the degree of product concentration of exports (or imports). Values close to 1 indicate that exports (or imports) are highly concentrated in a few products while values close to 0 indicate a more homogeneous distribution of exports (or imports) among a wider range of products (UNCTADstat).

- Niue's exports have significantly increased towards developing Asia, from 12 to 48 per cent between 1995-1997 and 2015-2017.⁶ In contrast, exports to developed Oceania fell sharply, from 31 to 7 per cent during the same period. Yet, the country main export partners are Indonesia and United States of America.
- Both developed Asia and developed Oceania have increased their relative importance as main import partners for Niue during the period 1995-1997 and 2015-2017 (from 0.64 to almost 33 per cent of imports and from 12 to almost 57 per cent, respectively). Niue's leading import partners are New Zealand and Japan.
- Niue is not a member of the WTO.
- Niue is a member of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF).⁷
- As in the other 9PICs,⁸ Niue's small market prevents it from enjoying the potential benefits of economies of scale. This, combined with geographical remoteness, creates difficulties for the country to integrate into international markets.

Note:

⁶ These periods have been chosen to consider whether there have been significant changes or not after two decades.

⁷ PIF is the region's premier political and economic policy organization.

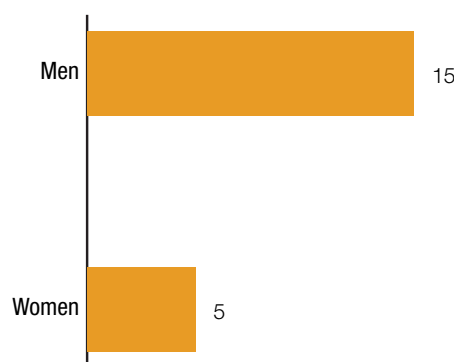
⁸ Nine Pacific Island Countries Signatories of the PACER Plus (9PICs).

Gender profile

KEY FACTS

- Gender parity in school enrolment is observed at the primary level. Gender gaps at the tertiary level favour women while the opposite situation is observed at the secondary level (UNFPA, Pacific Sub-regional Office 2014).
- Niue's Constitution does not contain equality or non-discrimination provisions. Further, there are no women-specific labour provisions for the private sector and there is no law specifically addressing domestic violence.

Number of women and men in Parliament, 2018



Source: Pacific Women in Politics

Niue's gender inputs

Ratified International Conventions or Commitments	Gender in trade policy	Other Gender Programmes
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1978 via New Zealand)	Gender considerations are not part of Niue's trade policy frameworks.	Women's Political Empowerment and Leadership (WPPEL, UN Women)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978 via New Zealand)		Ending Violence Against Women (EVAW, UN Women)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, CEDAW (1985, via New Zealand)		Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE, UN Women)
Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)		Gender and Protection in Humanitarian Action (GPiHA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (UN Women)
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1995)		
Agenda 2030 (2015)		

Sources: Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute; University of the South Pacific's School of Law; UN Women – Asia-Pacific (2018).